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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/706,799	11/12/2003	Joel S. Karp	UPN-4296	7178
23377	7590	12/04/2006	EXAMINER	
WOODCOCK WASHBURN LLP			SUNG, CHRISTINE	
CIRA CENTRE, 12TH FLOOR			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2929 ARCH STREET			2884	
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104-2891				

DATE MAILED: 12/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/706,799	KARP ET AL.	
	Examiner Christine Sung	Art Unit 2884	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 November 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-3 and 6-9 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-3 and 6-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 12 November 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

***Response to Amendment***

1. The amendment filed on November 13, 2006 has been accepted and entered.
2. The Request for Continued Examination filed on November 13, 2006 has been accepted and entered.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-3, 6-7 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Loef (*High -Energy Resolution Scintillator: Ce+3 Activated LaBr<sub>3</sub>*) in view of Young (US Patent 4,980,552 A).

Regarding claims 1-2, Van Loef discloses a detector (column 2, paragraphs 1-2) comprising:

A scintillator comprising a crystal (column 2, paragraph 1), the scintillator having a decay time constant  $\tau \leq 35$  ns (see table 1, data for LaBr<sub>3</sub> or LaCl<sub>3</sub>) and a light output at least equal to the light output of NaI (Tl) (see table 1, data for LaBr<sub>3</sub> or LaCl<sub>3</sub>) and

A photomultiplier (column 2, paragraph 2). Van Loef further teaches that the scintillator has applications in medical imaging, gamma ray spectroscopy, etc. (column 1, paragraph 1). Further Van Loef discloses that this scintillator is ideal for medical imaging and gamma ray spectroscopy because of its high light output and very fast decay time (column 1, paragraph 4).

Van Loef does not disclose using a plurality of the detector devices and further does not disclose the conventional PET detector positioning, where the plurality of crystals and PMTs are placed around the periphery of the cavity where a patient is accepted. Further, Van Loef does not explicitly state the conventional positioning of the scintillator crystals with respect to the PMT. However, Young discloses the conventional PET detector (figure 1) where a plurality of scintillator crystals (Figure 3, element 22) and a plurality of PMTs (element 24) are arranged respectively around a cavity for accepting a patient (see figure 1). Further, Young discloses a plurality of PMTs (Figure 3, element 24) arranged with respect to the plurality of scintillator crystal (element 22) wherein each PMT receives light output from several of the scintillator crystals (see figure 3, there are more crystals than PMTs, thus each PMT receives light output from several scintillator crystals).

One of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would be motivated to take the medical imaging/ gamma spectroscopy detector disclosed by Van Loef and place them in the conventional PET configuration and PMT/scintillating configuration as disclosed by Young in order to increase detection efficiency and increase spatial resolution. The

configuration as disclosed by Young increases spatial resolution because of the smaller area the light from each discrete crystals are detects.

Regarding claim 3, Van Loef discloses a detector (column 2, paragraphs 1-2) comprising:

A scintillator comprising a crystal (column 2, paragraph 1), the scintillator having a decay time constant  $\tau \leq 35$  ns (see table 1, data for LaBr<sub>3</sub> or LaCl<sub>3</sub>) and a light output at least equal to the light output of NaI (Tl) (see table 1, data for LaBr<sub>3</sub> or LaCl<sub>3</sub>) and

A photomultiplier (column 2, paragraph 2). Van Loef further teaches that the scintillator has applications in medical imaging, gamma ray spectroscopy, etc. (column 1, paragraph 1). Further Van Loef discloses that this scintillator is ideal for medical imaging and gamma ray spectroscopy because of its high light output and very fast decay time (column 1, paragraph 4).

Van Loef does not disclose using a plurality of the detector devices and further does not disclose the conventional PET detector positioning, where the plurality of crystals and PMTs are placed around the periphery of the cavity where a patient is accepted. Further, Van Loef does not explicitly state the conventional positioning of the scintillator crystals with respect to the PMT. However, Young discloses the conventional PET detector (figure 1) where a plurality of scintillator crystals (Figure 3, element 22) and a plurality of PMTs (element 24) are arranged respectively around a cavity for accepting a patient (see figure 1). Further, Young discloses a plurality of PMTs (Figure 3, element 24) arranged with respect to the plurality of scintillator crystal (element 22) wherein each PMT receives light output from several of the scintillator crystals (see figure 3, there are more crystals than PMTs, thus each PMT receives light output from several scintillator crystals). Further, Young discloses a time stamp circuit (Figure 2, element 50) that records the time of receipt of gamma rays by respective PET detectors and

provides timing data outputs; and a processor (element 50) that receives said timing data outputs, calculates TOF of gamma rays through a patient in the cavity and uses TOF of gamma rays in the reconstruction (element 80) of the images of the patient.

One of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would be motivated to take the medical imaging/ gamma spectroscopy detector disclosed by Van Loef and place them in the conventional PET configuration and PMT/scintillating configuration as disclosed by Young in order to increase detection efficiency and increase spatial resolution. The configuration as disclosed by Young increases spatial resolution because of the smaller area the light from each discrete crystals are detected.

Regarding claims 6-7, Van Loef discloses that the scintillator crystal has dimensions of 3x10 mm<sup>3</sup> (Column 2, paragraph 1), and states that the crystal was cut from a larger crystal. Although Van Loef and Young do not disclose the exact dimensions, one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to cut the crystals from the stock crystal as claimed in order to increase the stopping power (i.e. increase the scintillator thickness) or increase the spatial resolution by decreasing the individual crystal size, but increasing the number of crystals.

Regarding claim 9, Young discloses that the detector modules are arranged in a cylindrical configuration about the cavity (see figure 1).

6. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Loef (*High - Energy Resolution Scintillator: Ce+3 Activated LaBr<sub>3</sub>*) in view of Young (US Patent 4,980,552 A) further in view of Cherry (US Patent 6,552,348 B2).

Regarding claim 8, Van Loef in view of Young discloses the limitations set forth in claim 1, but does not specify the use of a light guide between the PMT and the scintillator

crystals for optical coupling. However, such a configuration is known in PET/gamma detector systems as disclosed by Cherry (figure 1B, element 12 = light guide). One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated use a light guide between the PMT and the scintillator in a PET detector in order to increase detection efficiency and spatial resolutions (see abstract).

***Response to Arguments***

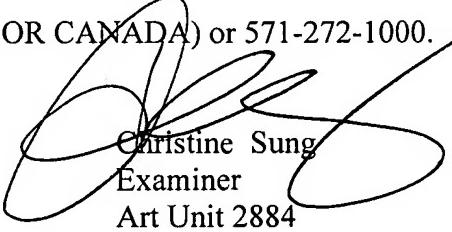
7. Applicant's arguments filed on November 13, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
8. With respect to applicant's arguments about the Van Loef reference, applicant argues that the desired size of the crystal element is not disclosed in the reference. However, the independent claims do not have limitations on the crystal length.  
Further, the dimensions of the crystal, as stated in the rejection are a result effective variable. The scintillator crystals are made from a large stock crystal which is cut into smaller crystals during detector manufacture. The dimensions of the crystals depend upon desired characteristics of the detector, i.e. desired stopping power, or spatial resolution, etc.
9. Applicant also argues that the spatial resolution and sensitivity of the PET detector are not addressed. However, the only limitations described in the claims are to the decay constant and light output, which are both addressed in the Van Loef reference.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christine Sung whose telephone number is 571-272-2448. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday 9-5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Porta can be reached on 571-272-2444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Christine Sung  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2884

CS